

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

## PROGRESS OF THE CONGRESS.

A Sitting of the Batoum Commission Yesterday.

## TURKEY'S GREEK PROVINCES.

Austria to Delay Her Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## MR. CARTER'S SAD DEATH.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, July 8, 1878.

A despatch from Berlin states that it has been decided to grant autonomy to Western Roumelia, Epirus, Thessaly and Crete, to be secured by European control. The Powers will insist on the rectification of the Greek frontier by Turkey.

AUSTRIA AND ANTI-ITALY.

Austria receives one side of the Bay of Anivari, and Montenegro receives Nicaea.

THE BATOUM QUESTION.

Considerable progress was made in the commission yesterday on the Batoum question. A complete settlement has not yet been accomplished, but it is expected that it will be in to-day's sitting of the commission, which precedes the meeting of the Congress.

ENGLAND AND CYPRUS.

The British Channel squadron has appeared off Cyprus. This has revived the rumor concerning the purchase of the island by England. Minister Layard is reluctant on the subject. The Porte, however, declares that it has no intention of selling the island has been concluded.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Russia and Turkey have arrived at an understanding in regard to the return of the Turkish prisoners of war, and several steamers have been despatched to bring them to Constantinople.

POSTPONED UNTIL AUGUST.

The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been finally postponed until August, in order to give time for the restoration of the railways and for the organization of the future administration of the provinces.

SERVIA SATISFIED.

Prince Milan, opening the session of the Skutshina at Kragujevac, declared that he was satisfied with the decisions of the Berlin Congress relative to Servia.

SCHOUVALOFF'S HOPES.

It is declared in Russian circles that the prospect of Count Schouvaloff's succeeding Prince Gortschakoff depends upon the success of his mission to negotiate a policy aiming at an English alliance.

MR. CARTER'S DEATH.

The HERALD'S Paris correspondent telegraphs that he now transpires that Mr. Carter drowned himself while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. He had been very ill and dependent for several weeks.

NOBILITY AND THE RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS.

The Berlin National Gazette says it has been informed that the Austrian police has discovered circumstances leading to the belief that Dr. Nobling's attempt on the Emperor's life was connected with the intrigues of Russian socialists.

MEXICO.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET—THE COUNTRY RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30.

General José María Matia has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations, and the appointment gives general satisfaction. It is rumored that Sebastian Camacho will be appointed Minister of Public Works, General Riva Palacio, the present incumbent, having become very unpopular.

PROSPECTS OF A REVOLUTION.

The country is ripe for revolution. The professional revolutionaries are becoming very restless. General Negrete, who holds the highest military rank in the Republic, has resigned his commission and is openly mentioned as the coming revolutionary chief. General Aureliano Rivera, while still keeping his office, is notorious for going about among the lower classes and disseminating revolutionary ideas. General Castro Porcencio is doing likewise. Mexico, the old chief of the Puebla Division, having had a taste of provincial life, aspires now to the permanent Presidency.

A BAD REBEL.

General Mejia, who was Minister of War under President Juárez, has returned to Mexico. His return has had the effect of disconcerting incipient revolution. It is believed that President Diaz will unite with General Mejia in an effort to save the country from another revolution. General Mejia will probably be a candidate for the Presidency.

DINNER TO MINISTER NOYES.

CINCINNATI, July 7, 1878.

Washington McLean gave a private dinner this evening to E. F. Noyes, Minister to France. Among those present were H. B. Luning, ex-Governor Young, Judge M. F. Force, Judge Nicholas Longworth, Judge Bowdoin and J. W. Herron.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7, 1878.

Professor Lewis Swift, of this city, at two o'clock this morning discovered a comet in the constellation of Hercules. It is in right ascension about 17 degrees 40 minutes, declination north, 13 degrees. It is large, but faint, and is moving very slowly in the southwest.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BREWSTER, Me., July 7, 1878.

Commencement at Bowdoin College began to-day with the delivery of a baccalaureate sermon by Professor A. P. Ward before a large audience.

THE CLEVELAND CLUB.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7, 1878.

The meeting of the Cleveland Club, commencing July 22, promises to be a success. The Eastern states are arriving at Cleveland and the mails are being rapidly filled. The entries will close on July 15.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7, 1878.

The National Woman Suffrage Association will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the inauguration of the movement at Rochester Friday, July 19. Nearly all of the prominent women of woman suffrage have promised to be present.

PROFESSIONAL SWIMMER DROWNED.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7, 1878.

William Sutcliffe, who a few weeks ago defeated Frank Pratt in a twenty-four mile swim, was drowned in the Mississippi River to-day.

Sutcliffe and others had been swimming, but were in their boat. Sutcliffe jumped out to catch the swell of a passing steamer. He ventured too near and was struck by a large wave. He rose once after the wave passed over him, but sank immediately.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

MANHATTAN, Pa., July 7, 1878.

Joseph Meyer and John Murray, aged eleven years, were drowned while bathing in a sink hole, near this place, about eleven o'clock this morning. Murray's body has been found, but Meyer's is still missing. Although a search has been kept up ever since, the water was twenty feet deep.

DEATH OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

ELMHURST, N. Y., July 7, 1878.

Murray Lane, aged eighty-five years, died here Saturday. He was a very man of the Episcopal Church fifty years.

## SERIOUS CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

CATHOLICS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.—OPPOSITION TO A NEW PASTOR APPOINTED OVER THEM—RIOT AT THE CHURCH DOOR AND ARREST OF THE BROTHERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SCHUYLKILL, Pa., July 7, 1878.

Schuykill county in general and Schuylkill in particular is noted for the large number of Poles who within the past five or six years have swelled the population. It is estimated that there are 5,000 of them in this county at the present time, one fourth of whom reside in Schuylkill. While it is generally believed by this people that they are all Poles it is nevertheless an error, as they are composed of two distinct factions, the first being Poles proper and the other Lithuanians or Little.

These two classes of people, it seems, speak two distinct languages and neither can understand the other. They are Roman Catholics, and three years ago succeeded in erecting a comparatively handsome church. The first pastor assigned to the charge of this dissatisfied people by Archbishop Wood was Rev. Andrew Strupinski, who occupied the position of priest among them for a period of two years. He spoke both languages, Polish and Lithuanian, with fluency.

REMOVAL OF THE PASTOR.

At the expiration of two years the Archbishop saw fit to suspend Strupinski, as he had proved himself to be a sort of conjurer or sorcerer and had performed miracles by the score. This was contrary to sound Catholic doctrine, and Rev. Alexander Lankovitch, of St. Patrick's Church, of Philadelphia, was sent to replace him. He is a Lithuanian, and can speak both languages, and is a friend of Strupinski, through his agency, but has given considerable trouble to the new pastor and the archbishop ever since. They claim they cannot understand him, and, after many petitions sent to the Archbishop for his removal without success, this morning they determined that he should not enter the church to celebrate mass.

CLOSING THE CHURCH.

Before seven o'clock a crowd of about five hundred of the Little Lithuanians surrounded the church and locked the gates of the small pocket fence surrounding it with heavy padlocks. When the sexton came to the church the crowd drove him off and he at once informed the priest of what was going on. The priest, in company with Chief Burgess Walsh, then repaired to the church, and, to put the term mildly, both were terrorized to see such a large crowd at such an hour. The priest tried to enter the church gate, but was roughly pushed back by those in front of the gate and insulted. He tried, as a good pastor should, to remonstrate with them and show them the evil effect of their course, but was treated with yells of derision. He then informed the Chief Burgess that he would inform the archbishop, and that official in a short time had the whole police force on the spot.

FIGHT WITH THE POLICE.

Some portion of the congregation in the meantime had filed their pockets with stones, and as the police advanced upon them they gave them a volley of the dangerous missiles. The police then drew their revolvers, and the opposing party seeing this some of them pulled out knives but did not use them. The police fired a volley into the air, which had the effect of terrifying the rioters. About fifty of the disturbers were women, who were quite as demonstrative as the men, and one of them fought hard with the officer. The police succeeded in arresting thirty-five of the men and ten of the women. The rest of the crowd then fled. The lock-up was crowded so densely that some of the women fainted with the heat. One-half of the prisoners were then removed to Ferguson's Hall and a strong guard placed around the building.

STATEMENT OF A RIOTER.

During their confinement one of the party turned State's evidence. His name is Charles Miller. He stated that a meeting was held on Saturday evening in the woods on the outskirts of the town at which were present some five hundred Lithuanians from here, Shamokin, Mount Carmel, Giletti and other parts of the county. A man by the name of George Miller, alias George Muscovitch, acted as chairman, who, with Andrew Marosky and Peter Catevich, told the meeting they had legal advice to the effect that they could remove the pastor, and if he would not they could make him go. Miller denies the story and says he is innocent. He is, however, under arrest.

WHAT THE PRIEST SAYS.

Rev. Father Lankovitch says that Miller is a firebrand, and that he never goes to church except to destroy the peace and good will of his people, and that he never contributes to the support of the church. He says that he will punish them all to the full extent of the law. He has taken out warrants for their commitment as inciters to riot and will have them arrested in the morning. All those arrested are still in custody and the greatest excitement prevails. Large numbers of their friends in bodies are parading the streets this evening and in consequence of this fact the whole police force are on duty guarding the prisoners. They will be taken to jail unless bailed in the morning.

FIRE.

SHOE MANUFACTURERS DESTROYED IN NEWARK.

N. J., THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWARK, N. J., July 7, 1878.

About half past nine o'clock to-night a fire broke out in the Owen McFarland building, on Market street, corner of Lawrence, which resulted in a loss of about \$25,000. The building is mostly occupied by John W. Dudley, shoe manufacturer. His loss on stock and machinery is about \$12,000; fully insured. August Lentz, another shoe manufacturer, loses about \$5,000. Gustavus Hood, who occupies the largest part of the ground floor with a saloon and billiard room, loses about \$6,000; no insurance. Devourner, a carpet dealer, loses about \$1,000; no insurance.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It broke out in Dudley's place.

INJURY TO A FIREMAN.

First Assistant Engineer David Garrison fell from the fourth to the third floor and sustained injuries that may prove fatal. Durand, the jeweler, owns the building.

EARLIER IN THE DAY A FIRE BROKE OUT IN REYNOLD & ZAHN'S, saddlery hardware manufacturers, in Mechanic street. The loss is about \$5,000; fully insured.

LARGE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN CANADA—NARROW ESCAPE OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

QUEBEC, July 7, 1878.

Bush fires continue to spread. The smoke is so dense on the St. Lawrence that the steamer from Montreal, due here at six this morning, only arrived at eight to-night. An immense fire is raging back of Three Rivers, in a swamp, and has already destroyed a large portion of the branch of the North shore Railroad, many miles long, and has cut off the communication with the government by the contractor. The river North bridge has a narrow escape, its four timbers being scorched. All the property in the vicinity of 2,000 cords of wood have been destroyed. The employees of the line were compelled to construct a raft and launch out on Lake St. Lawrence to save their lives, being then almost scorched to death.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS BURNED—LOSS AND INSURANCE.

CINCINNATI, July 7, 1878.

The Gazette's Liberty, Ltd., special reports the burning at two A. M. of Rude Bros. agricultural works. Loss, \$30,000. Insurance, \$1,000 each in the Kenton, Kentucky; Firemen and Coopers' of Dayton; Mutual Marine and Fire, of New Jersey; Royal, of Liverpool; Phoenix, of Brooklyn, and the British American and Fire Association, of Philadelphia.

RAILROAD PROPERTY DESTROYED.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 7, 1878.

The buildings on the corner of Front and School streets, owned by the Boston, Clinton, Fitchburg and New Bedford Railroad Company, and occupied by James Dowd, were totally destroyed by fire at three o'clock to-day. Insurance, \$5,500. The fire was of incendiary origin.

FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS CONSUMED.

ELMHURST, N. Y., July 7, 1878.

Reed & Cooper's foundry and architectural iron works were burned last night. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss, \$15,000; insured.

SALE OF MOLLIE MCCARTHY.

CHICAGO, July 7, 1878.

Mr. Winiers, of California, who owned Mollie McCarthy, is now here and states that he has sold the mare to Budd Bode.

## WASHINGTON.

Some of the "Good Enough Morgans"

of the Dull Season.

## DENIALS BY CABINET MINISTERS.

Mr. Everts Facetious Over Reported

Mexican Complications.

How Secretary Sherman Was

Misunderstood.

Zach Chandler Again in the Arena of

Political Strife.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1878.

CURRENT ROOMS ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION

AND THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS DENIED—INTERVIEWS WITH SECRETARIES EVERTS AND SHERMAN.

The defense of the past week in Washington led to the fabrication of a number of false, not to say absurd, reports as to the intentions of the President and his Cabinet advisers concerning several matters of governmental policy, foreign and domestic. The visit of General Ord started the story of an impending war with Mexico, and a casual remark of Secretary Sherman at Wyoming precipitated specie payments for the 1st of August next.

As to the question of trouble with Mexico, the Secretary of State treats the subject as one of those wonderful inventions of the mind which serve to amuse the American public when more serious and important matters are waiting to engage the attention.

On being asked if he had heard or read of the threatened trouble on the Mexican border, he replied: "Oh, yes. It would be impossible to read a paper and not find something of a startling character therein. War with Mexico, or war with the United States, or war of some kind somewhere, helps to make hot weather more tolerable. But, seriously, there has not been a meeting of the Cabinet since Friday a week ago, and when there will be one of so important a nature as has been daily advertised I am not able to say. It is true General Ord was here a short time ago and incidentally talked over the condition of affairs in his department. It would not be betraying the secrets of past years to say that he has probably done the same thing whenever he has visited Washington. Nor would it reveal anything startling to announce that General Ord has made this subject of renewed letters to the War Department, and so long as he remains in command of the Department of Texas it would be safe to assume that he will continue to report in person or in writing the exact condition of the affairs of the locality over which he is for the time the military guardian."

"But you know, Mr. Secretary, that the understanding is that President Diaz was to co-operate with our forces in arresting, repelling, apprehending or preventing border incursions?"

"No, I do not know that. There was something of the kind published in the newspapers. But you see there is the misfortune of the papers making a policy and then not enforcing it. The result does not justify the wisdom of the assertions publicly declared."

"But was it not stated that trouble might have occurred between the Mexican forces and the troops under Colonel McKenzies during his recent visit to Mexico?"

"Certainly it was so published, but there, you see, is another difficulty. The Mexican forces were inferior in number, so there was no occasion for fear on the side of the visiting soldiers, and if you please, had the force under the Mexicans been superior in number to our own, then, of course, following the same line of military strategy, the United States troops would have quietly withdrawn. Had they been exactly equal a doubt might have arisen in the mind of the commander on either side whether it would be prudent to engage in a sanguinary contest. Or, if both commands were equal in force, there might possibly have been a lack of equal unanimity on the part of the subordinate officers and men, and where the matter was so nearly balanced discretion would dictate to prudent military officers that both had better retire. But supposing both sides were evenly matched and equally anxious for the fray, the weather might be unfavorable for military operations, and if too hot, then cooler weather would have to be awaited, and during the truce the balance of power might be changed by desertion, sickness or death of officers or men on either side. You see the contingencies have to be duly calculated and carefully weighed, and where there are so many 'might have been's' it is almost impossible to say what might have happened or what may happen."

"Nevertheless," added Mr. Everts, "perhaps I may be satisfied in saying that with the Secretary of War absent on a rusticating tour and the Secretary of the Navy about to leave Washington for the summer, war with Mexico may be regarded as a very remote contingency."

After a moment's suspense to reflect upon the terrible calamity which might have happened, the correspondent ventured this question:—"But are not the border troubles the subject of diplomatic correspondence at this time?"

"The State Department is constantly engaged in correspondence with somebody on some subject," responded the Secretary, "and if it is not with Mexico to-day it may be to-morrow or next week. You see you cannot always tell what will be the subject of diplomatic correspondence until the despatches of our foreign representatives are received. Oh, yes, it is certainly safe to say that the State Department has a number of questions constantly engaging its attention, but whether they would furnish as good newspaper matter for the public as the current daily gossip of the country I am not prepared to say, and it might be that it would be a fruitless theme to attempt to discuss it. I hope your equanimity is not disturbed by the possible horrors of war which I have endeavored to intimate might occur. But what is the use of boiling with indignation in summer, with the thermometer disputing possession with the sun and the human nature trying to endure the gradual increase of the summer heat, while innumerable grave and serious revelations of wonderful bargains made prior to the Worcester Conference are threatened when the investigating committee refuses to eliminate task? Pray keep the mind of the people prepared for a more startling confession of affairs than has yet intruded itself into the martial spirit of our legions on the Rio Grande. Between the Indian war, the troubles with Mexico and other marvellous occurrences, the army is certainly entitled to unbounded admiration and praise."

As to anticipating the date of the resumption of specie payments, Secretary Sherman said, when asked about it by the HERALD correspondent, that he had been misunderstood if such an inference as to his intentions had been drawn from his remarks at Wyoming. In the conversation from which his remarks were quoted he had simply said, in answer to a question put to him point blank, that he might expect resumption by the 1st of November, if not sooner. He was asked further:—"And how much sooner, Mr. Sherman?"

"Oh, possibly by the 1st of September," he answered. Whereupon his questioner continued:—"Would you say as early as the 1st of August?"

"Well," replied the Secretary, "I would like to say as soon as that, but we shall reach specie payments very soon."

This is all there is of his reported determination to resume before the 1st of January. To make assurance doubly sure, the Secretary was asked:—"Then there is no truth in the statement that you intended to announce specie payments before next December, so as to forestall any action Congress might take at its next session?"

"None whatever."

"And you do not intend to resume before January 1?"

"I will not resume the conversation with cold water."

the way appointed by the law; but the country will be at open payment long before that time. Indeed, I could show you by figures from the Treasury that I could resume to-morrow, but I shall do nothing in the way of resuming specie payments except to encourage resumption by every regular and natural means."

Mr. Sherman adverted to the press reports of his speech at Wyoming. He had gone among and talked with the miners, and notwithstanding that the place was the scene of some of the most violent deeds of the rioters last summer, he found the men good natured, but complaining, of course, of the hard times. Hence when he was asked why he didn't pass Wright's bill, he told them that every man who got \$500 ought to work for it—that was what he wanted. There was no dissatisfaction, nor any such Communist character as were attributed to his audience, who were uniformly treated when charged with the interruptions they were accused of in the press report. Nor was anything said about Mr. Jenks. This was a useful fabrication. The people were orderly and respectful to the President and his party.

The third report was a report that the Attorney General was about to tender an opinion that government employees were entitled to ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The utter absurdity of this story is shown from the fact that the several government departments in their dealings with their employees are governed by the decision of the Supreme Court that ten hours' pay can be exacted for eight hours' work only when a contract has been made in advance, which even an Attorney General would hardly be presumptuous enough to assert.

THE AMBITION OF MR. ZACH CHANDLER—THE EX-SCHOLAR TO FIGURE AS AN ANTI-HAYES MAN.

Mr. Zach Chandler, accompanied by Mr. Charles T. Gorham, who was Assistant Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Chandler, arrived here this morning for the purpose, it is understood, of directing the influence of the Congressional Republican Committee toward the interests of Mr. Chandler in the State of Michigan. It is said that Mr. Chandler's ambition is to represent his State in the senate again, and that his opponent, Judge Christy, has the support of the administration as far as it goes, as the President is willing to give anybody his support, and that Mr. Chandler is determined to use his power in behalf of the republican cause, but as an anti-Hayes man. Of the support of the Congressional Committee it is said that Mr. Chandler has the most positive assurance. His son-in-law, Mr. Eugene Hall, is an active member of that committee, and is doing all he can to promote the plans of Mr. Chandler. In this connection it is also said that the ex-Secretary talks very plainly about the necessity of the party organization making General Grant his Presidential nominee in 1880. Those who are acquainted with the political tactics of the ex-Secretary say that this is only a shrewd plan to keep himself prominently before the people of Michigan, and that the popularity of ex-President Grant will serve his purpose better in the Senatorial race than any other that Mr. Chandler could adopt. As to any attempt on his part to conciliate President Hayes his friends say that the opposition of the President is more to be desired than his friendship.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEXICAN AWARDS.

Preparations for the payment of the awards under the United States and Mexican Claims Commission are now nearly completed at the State Department. Over half the claims, with the powers of attorney and assignment letters to the War Department, and in about two weeks payments will be begun. The first payment will be given in the papers. The Well and La Abra claims are to be considered at some future time. There was some doubt at first as to deducting from the \$600,000 now on hand the expenses of the Commission, amounting to about \$114,000. The deduction has been decided upon, so that less than \$500,000 is to be distributed. It is estimated this will pay about thirteen per cent on the whole amount of claims awarded. There has been about \$125,000 paid by the Mexican government toward the third instalment, which will be due on the 1st of February, 1879. The report that the payment of the awards is to be delayed till the Well and La Abra cases are decided by the President is not true.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WITNESSES IN THE FORER CASE—THE MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION

TO RUSSIA TO REMAIN AT HIS POST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1878.

General S. P. Henselman, General Robert C. Buchanan, Colonel Eliza G. Marshall, General John Gibson, Seventh Infantry; General George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry; General G. K. Warren, Corps of Engineers; General Chauncey McKever and George R. Ruggles, Adjutant General's Department, and Captain Alanson M. Randall, First artillery, are ordered to West Point as witnesses in the Fitz John Porter case.

The cadets who graduated recently from West Point have not yet been promoted and assigned to regiments as second lieutenants, but the order will be made this week.

The order of June 6, directing Lieutenant Francis V. Greene, corps of engineers, to return home from Europe, has been revoked at the request of the Secretary of State, and he is ordered to remain with the Russian forces around Constantinople as military attaché of the American Legation to Russia. This has been taken to mean that further warlike operations are anticipated.

General David S. Stanley has been relieved as member of the retiring board at New York. His successor, Warren C. Beane, Eleventh Infantry, son of William A. Beane, of New York, is detailed in his place.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS REVOKED—LEAVES OF CABOT MIDSHIPMEN AGAIN EXTENDED.

ANAPOLIS, July 7, 1878.

The order of June 22, directing Captain George R. Houston, of the Marine Corps, to take command of the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, N. H., are revoked.

The United States ship Constellation, now having arrived, the leaves of absence of the cadet midshipmen have been extended to the 15th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTELLATION.

The United States ship Constellation, whose projected voyage from Europe caused some anxiety in this country until she was recently heard from at Madeira, arrived at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, coming to the Battery at five o'clock. Shortly afterward she proceeded to the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, and was moored at the dock adjoining the receiving ship.

The officers and crew are in good health and spirits, the return trip having been a successful one. On May 11 the Constellation started from Havre on her return trip. The voyage has, therefore, taken just four months, and is the shortest time as yet made by a steamship under ordinary circumstances. The delay was caused by a storm encountered in the English Channel, which made it impossible to land the great guns at Havre. The vessel then headed toward Madeira, touching there May 25, after a rough run of seventeen days. In leaving the Cape Verde Islands she was met by a heavy sea, and the vessel was halted at midnight, having arrived the same day.

The Constellation has for years been in the habit of taking the first trip of the calendar month upon her annual cruise from the Naval Academy, Annapolis. Arriving too late to return to Annapolis, she will remain in the harbor for a few days and sail on the summer cruise under new officers.

The following is a list of the present officers of the Constellation:

Captain James A. Greer.  
Lieutenant Commander and Executive—R. P. Leary.  
Lieutenant and Navigator—W. B. Newman.  
Lieutenant—J. K. Clifton, A. B. Linn, E. A. Field and K. Niles.

Ensigns—W. W. Winder, J. Parker, N. R. Usher, F. F. Fletcher, H. M. Stokes and W. B. Carpenter.  
Midshipmen—L. K. Reynolds, J. H. Linn, E. A. Field and K